

Today's
Advertisements.ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525, E.C.A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st
August, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [983]WANTED.
A SITUATION by a Middle Aged Lady as
TEACHER or COMPANION in Town
or Country.
Address to "A."
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [1024]NOTICE.
WE have this day authorized Mr. HANS
SCHUBART to SIGN our FIRM per
Procuration.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton & Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [1011]PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CANTON BLACKWOOD, &c.THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ONSATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1895,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALER'S ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,
(For Sundry Accounts).A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:-DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, PICTURES,
ORNAMENTS, GUNS, BOOKS,
STANDARD LAMPS, &c.
A Fine Lot of CANTON BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, INDIAN AND JAPANESE
CARPETS & RUGS, BRUSSELS, CARPETS,
CURTAINS, COTTAGE PIANOS, DINING-
ROOM FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, &c., &c.
PANTRY REQUISITES, TWO SINGLE
BRASS BEDSTEADS, IRON BEDSTEADS
and every description of BED-ROOM FURNI-
TURE, &c.COOKING STOVES, BATH-ROOM
REQUISITES, RICKSHAS, &c.
Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On View
from FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1895.
TERMS OF SALE:-As customary.GEO. F. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [1025]

BUSINESS NOTICE.

COAL MERCHANTS AND CHARTERS.
No. 44, PRAYA CENTRAL.THE Undersigned has been appointed
Business Agent for the
COAL MERCHANTS AND CHARTERS,
No. 44, PRAYA CENTRAL.are prepared to supply COAL, STEAM
COAL, &c., at moderate prices and respectfully solicit the
Patronage of the Shipping Community.The Manager, Mr. CHUN WING TONG,
is alone authorized to Sign the Firm and give
receipts for sums payable to the Firm.WING CHEONG & Co.,
No. 44, Praya Central.
CHUN WING TONG-Manager.
A YON-Accountant & Writer.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [1026]OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.THE Company's Steamship
"TELAMON,"Captain Purdy, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING,
the 2nd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [942]NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

Captain D. Hoegemann, will leave for the above
place TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING,
the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M., and the Steamer will
start from the No. 1 Dock for Shanghai direct.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [998]"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.THE Steamship
"BRECONSHIRE,"Captain Pribles, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at Noon, instead
of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [984]"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FOR HAVRE AND LONDON, VIA
SUEZ CANAL.THE Steamship
"GLENFRUIN,"Captain Darke, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [1022]BROWN, JONES & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY
MEMORIALS.LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE
LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY

is fitted with the best English Machinery,
embodying the latest improvements in the
trade.The purest ingredients only are used, and the
most careful and cleanliness exercised in the
manufacture throughout.The water used is proved by repeated analyses
to be absolutely pure.For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and
Emplies when received in good order.Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all
signed messages addressed thus will receive
prompt attention.The following is a List of Waters always kept
ready in Stock:-

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

Tonic WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or
greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of contain-
ing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are
never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1895.

DEATH.

At Paris, on the 8th June, 1895, at his
residence, General F. J. SCHAEDLIN, after a
long illness, in his 70th year.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Many months have now elapsed since the
very strongest representations were sent to
the Colonial Office and the War Office from
this Colony pointing out the absolute
necessity of obtaining for the Colony an
enlargement of its boundaries, or, as
diploamats people like to call it, a
rectification of its frontiers. When this
territory was first ceded to us our infantry
was armed with flint-lock muskets,
and the biggest cannon to be found
in our arsenals would have barely
propelled shot across the narrowest
part of our harbour. We were perfectly
safe from an enemy at Kowloon, or on
Lamma. In 1860 our men carried Snider
rifles, and the first Armstrong guns were
to be found in our field batteries only. The
acquisition of the opposite peninsula became
necessary for the protection and defence of
the island. We first leased and then
obtained the cession of it. To-day the
acquisition by us of the opposite range of
hills from the Cap-sui-moon Pass to Tamto
Head are essential to the effective defence
of this city with its docks, arsenal, barracks
and magazines as was Kowloon in 1860; far
more essential in fact, for modern artillery
has a range that would enable shells to be
thrown into the harbour from Mira Bay, at
the back of these hills. Ly-o-moon Pass is
only half a quarter of a mile wide. The
hills on the Chinese side command
those on our side. No enemy about to
attack the place would do otherwise than
at once occupy them, and no respect for
Chinese neutrality would deter them. The
possession of Lamma to the South and
Cowchow to the West is
equally essential from a military pointof view. Are we to have this rectification
of frontier or not? Has any answer been
received in the Colony to the representa-
tions already made? France has obtained a
rectification of her Tonkin-China
frontier. Why not England, especially
when the cession asked for is so very
small? From a business point of view,
too, we would be glad to own the
opposite shores. There would be much
more freedom of trade than is, unfor-
tunately, at present possible. Once in
possession of the strategic points named
we should be a little more like a Free
Port. We would be free, at least, from
the incubus of the Imperial Maritime
Customs and from the army of Customs
apies and mercenaries with which our
merchants and traders are now constantly
surrounded.We noticed Mr. McCallum, the Sanitary
Superintendent and Secretary of the
Sanitary Board, dancing attendance for
parts of two days in the Supreme Court
during the latrine case. We inquired as
to the reason and were told that he had
to be subpoenaed to produce a document
as he refused to furnish a certified copy.
Further inquiry revealed the following
facts:-The defendant in the case had
lost or mislaid the certificate received
from the Sanitary Board stating that his
building had been constructed with due
regard to the requirements of *The Public Health Ordinance*. Mr. DENNIS applied to
the Sanitary Superintendent for a cer-
tified copy. Mr. McCallum was perfectly
willing to give it, and sent to Mr. Cooper,
the present Surveyor, for a copy as he
holds the records. Mr. Cooper, although
as Sanitary Surveyor, he is, or ought to
be, an independent officer, would not issue
this paper on the order of the Superin-
tendent without consulting Mr. COOPER.
Mr. COOPER refused to allow it to be
furnished unless the client, and not the
Solicitor, applied for it. Result:-Mr.
McCallum was subpoenaed to produce
the document in Court and had to attend
Court for several hours on two days, at
considerable loss of time to the public
and of annoyance to himself, and why?
Because there is no one in the Colony
with sufficient power to teach Mr. COOPER
his duty and keep him in his place, and
give him clearly to understand that he
is the servant of the public and not its
master. By power, we do not mean
authority. The authority exists, but it is
not, for some reason, exercised. We
have quite a budget of complaints about
Mr. COOPER's incivility and rudeness to
all those, professional or otherwise, who
are brought into contact with him on
business, and his intolerance of any one
who presumes to question any of his
opinions or decisions. We are thinking
of starting a "pillory" for officials
after the style of that established for
the Great Unpaid by Mr. LABOUCHERE in
Truth, and are afraid from all we heard
quite frequently.Discussing the views expressed in the
Daily Press of this morning with a friend
he pointed out to us that bi-metalism
means something different in the mouth
of nearly every man who speaks on the
subject; that the form of bi-metalism and
the conditions that would suit one country
would not suit another, and that for some
it would be an unmitigated evil although for
others an equally unmitigated benefit; that it
is not safe to count on Mr. BALFOUR for
what he says out of office and what he
can and will do in office are two totally
different things; that there will be no
action taken in Parliament without a
positive mandate from the country making
action imperative, and that, although
there has been a great awakening in
England on the subject, there is no
adequate conviction yet that the demoniza-
tion of silver left the coined money of
the world insufficient in quantity to do the
work of the world and caused a huge
appreciation of the value of gold and so
brought about our present undesirable
position. Our friend has, we think, hit the
nail fairly on the head and we therefore
commend his opinion to those who take an
interest in this much vexed and much
mixed question.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CHINA
TRADE.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce is
sending a Commercial Mission to China to
study the trade of the northern provinces.

ITALY AND AETHYSSINIA.

Count Crispien declared in the Italian Chamber
that the plateau of Erythraea, and the Tigrid
country belonged to Italy and that she was
resolved to retain them.(From *L'Avenir Du Tonkin*.)

THE "BUFFER STATE" FIASCO.

PARIS, July 23rd.

The British and French Commissioners will
present their reports on the Buffer State
question, and it is believed that an "understand-
ing" will soon be come to.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

The following copy of a despatch addressed
to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce
has been courteously forwarded to us for
publication:-Colonial Secretary's Office,
Singapore, 24th July, 1895.SIR,-In continuation of my letter of the 6th
instant, No. 4561/95 I am directed by the Officer
Administering the Government to inform you
that the proclamation of 8th May, therein
referred to, prohibiting Chinese immigration
into this port by vessels leaving or touching at
Macao, Swatow or Hainan, has now been
entirely withdrawn.I have &c.,
(Sd.) A. P. TALBOT,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LIEUT. E. F. FLETCHER, Dorset Regiment, has
been appointed extra A. D. C. to the Viceroy of
India.The death is announced of Lady Parkes, Sir
Henry's second wife, at Sydney on the 16th
ultimo.No less than sixty-nine fresh cases of cholera
are reported to have occurred in Osaka on the
19th ult.The Hongkong and Shanghai and the
"Chartered" bank have reduced rates of
interest allowed on fixed deposits. *Vide* adver-
tisements in another part of this issue.A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525,
E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently admitted
twenty young men to the Tokyo Merchant
Marine School to educate them, at the Company's
expense, to qualify for the duties of captains,
officers and engineers on board the popular N.
Y. K. liners.BRIEF particulars of an anti-missionary riot
which occurred a few days ago at San Chun
Tao, near Amoy, are to hand. A lot of mission
property, Catholic and Protestant, has been
destroyed. We expect to receive full details of
these outrages in a day or two.Miss HU KING ENO, a young Chinese lady who
has studied medicine in the United States and
has taken her degree, was a passenger by the O.
& O. steamer *Coptic*, which arrived here Wednes-
day from San Francisco, to Yokohama. She is
said to be the second Chinese lady who has
graduated at a medical college. Miss HU
intends to practise at Foochow, her native place.THE new Chinese dollar, struck at Chang Chih-
tung's mint at Wuchang, is said to be a
much prettier coin than our own British
dollar. On one side is the dragon, with the
legend in English, and the statement that it
represents 7 mace two candareens, while on the
other side is set forth the value of the coin in
Chinese characters.A RUMOUR was current in native official circles
at Shanghai on the 26th ultimo to the effect
that a telegram had been received from Peking
at the Taotai's *yamen* announcing that Liu
Tao-tai was about to be selected as a Minister to
some foreign country-probably the United
States. Liu Tao-tai is a Hunan man, and since
his return from London some years ago as an
attaché in the suite of the late Marquis Tse-
ling has been assistant Director of the Kiangnan
Arsenal until made acting Taotai of Shanghai.YUAN SHI-KAI, who until the commencement
of the recent war was Chinese Resident at Seoul,
and then for a time a member of the Supreme
Military Secretariat of the Army in Manchuria,
has, says the *N. C. Daily News*, been ordered
to go to Peking for an Imperial audience. Since the
ratification of peace Yuan has been in retirement
at his home in Honan, but for some reason the
Emperor has shown unusual anxiety to see him,
and the Governor of Honan received two edicts
to discover Yuan and send him to Peking. Yuan
is admittedly an able man, and has had an
exceptional acquaintance with the intrigues of
the Korean peninsula, so that his effacement
during the war appeared mysterious to many
persons familiar with his character. He could,
if he would, enlighten the Emperor considerably.At the Supreme Court to-day Mr. Robinson,
on behalf of Messrs. Meyer & Co.'s Comprodone,
made an application for leave to appeal in the
case recently tried before Mr. Justice Sercombe-
Smith. Mr. Robinson held that there would be
misleading suits if the case was not challenged
and thrashed out well, and said he was surprised
that Mr. Phillippo, who conducted the case
before, did not say that it was a "cock-and-bull
story." He also said that the case had not been
clearly brought before the Court and in
order to go into details he proposed cross-
examining the witnesses. His Lordship held
that Mr. Phillippo should have cross-examined
the witnesses at the first trial, and refused
permission to appeal.MR. MUKAI SEIKIRO, who recently started from
Japan for the South Sea Islands with Mr. O.
Kentarō's party, returned to Tokyo the other day
with important advice regarding trade and
immigration. According to his statement a Mr.
O. is now at Singapore and is making arrange-
ments to open a large auction room there for
Japanese goods. Another tour to Sandakan and
the South Sea Islands is to be commenced next
month, and arrangements for various affairs are
to be made in the meantime. It is intended to
establish an association called the Nanyo
Shokai (South Seas Trading Association) in
Yokohama to back up Mr. O.'s enterprises in
Singapore, Sandakan and other so-called
southern ports.OUR Straits exchanges of the 22nd and 23rd
ultimo contain lengthy reports of the death of
Lieut. C. V. M. Sarel, 5th Fusiliers, who, we
regret to learn, succumbed to an attack of cholera
in the 22nd ultimo, after a few hours illness.
During the course of his illness it was learnt
on Lieut. Sarel that he had not taken any milk
day before, nor so far as can be learnt had
he tasted any water, so that the cause of his
contracting the disease which led to his untimely
end is purely a matter of speculation. And
additional gloom is imparted to the heavy sense
of loss experienced by his regiment owing to the
fact that this is the first death from cholera
which has occurred amongst the officers of the
1st Battalion during their lengthy stay in the
East.At the Magistracy this afternoon two old
Chinese "hags" were sentenced to nine months
and six months respectively for kidnapping a
girl of sweet seventeen.It is stated in a Calcutta contemporary that in
addition to a number of decorations conferred
on British officers, numerous honours are to
be conferred on native (Indian) officers and
privates engaged in the Chitral Expedition.The Commissioners appointed to enquire into
the merits of the members of the Japanese army
engaged in the late war, have completed their
work as far as the Staff Officers are concerned,
and their list of promotions will be shortly
published.T'BOY, commander of the Chinese torpedo
squadron at Weihaiwei, now a prisoner of war
in Osaka, is said to have taken poison the other
night with the intention of committing suicide.
The fact was discovered by his guards and
medical assistance was promptly procured, and
by latest accounts he appears to be likely to
recover.STRANGER-What's all that noise about
down street?
TANARU, [Yin]-Oh, nothing much. Just
strung up the editor of the *Clarion* 'cause he
made a mistake and got the notice of Bunco
Pete's death under the heading, "Food for the
Flames," and the boys thought that was pushy
things along a bit too lively.A SPOUT letter, dated 16th July, stated that
Mr. Yagi, a correspondent of the *Matsei*
Shimbu, and three other Japanese were ordered
on the 16th by the Japanese Consul to leave
Korea, their conduct being regarded as likely to
disturb the public peace. They had been staying
at the residence of Pak, and are supposed to
have been connected with the recent trouble.
Forty-three other Japanese men and women
have also been requested to leave Korea, having
disturbed the public peace. The correspondent
adds that cholera is very prevalent among
Koreans in the capital.ALL-POWERFUL CHINA.
And now they tell us China may,
Should Japan become her prey,
Rise in her might and kill and slay,
And all the world subdue;
The lowly washer-waister men
May conquer all of Europe when
They'll sail across the sea and then
We shall be walloped, too.Oh! who would dream these men so meek,
With eyes so curiously oblique,
Would ever dare to have the cheek
A nation to assail!
But none can guess what dreams may come
Into a Mongol's brain.
We know although it looks so dumb,
That "thereby hangs a tail."-Nixon
Waterman in *Chicago Journal*.ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.
Statistics for July, 1895.In-Patients remaining in Hospital
on 1st July: 23 24
In-Patients admitted to Hospital
during July: 36 24Total number treated as In-
Patients: 19 48
Of these there were:-
Discharged cured: 22 17
Discharged relieved: 6 6
Discharged on other grounds: 1 1
Died in Hospital: 0 5In-Patients remaining in Hospital
on 1st August: 30 19
Out-Patients, new cases: 830 25
Out-Patients, return visits: 756 38Total number of Out-Patient
visits: 1,586 63
JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., M.A.,
Superintendent.

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held
this afternoon. Mr. F. A. Cooper (Director of
Public Works) presided, and there were also
present Dr. J. A. Lawson, (Acting Colonial
Surgeon), Surgeon-Major Westcott (Health
Officer), Capt. W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Captain
Superintendent of Police), Mr. N. J. Ede and
Mr. Hugh McCallum (Secretary).MINUTES.
The minutes of the last meeting were read
and confirmed.MOTIONS.
The Honourable the Acting Captain Superin-
tendent of Police moved "That whereas it has
been made to appear to the Sanitary Board that
certain wells hereafter named are in an insanitary
condition, and are likely to prove injurious to
health, the said wells named hereafter are
hereby ordered to be closed within the next
seven days."Carried.
Mr. Ede moved "That the Board hereby leave
it down as a rule not to grant permits to erect
water-closets in private residences unless under
very exceptional circumstances, being of opinion
that the general introduction of water-closets in
the Colony is undesirable."

The motion was lost on a show of hands.

THE DISINFECTING OF SEWERS.
Several special reports on the berme system
of disinfection and deodorizing sewage were
submitted, together with a report by Mr.
McCallum which recommended that it would be
inadvisable to "experiment with this new system
for the benefit of the promoters of the new
process."CHOLERA AT SINGAPORE AND JAPAN.
After the Colonial Secretary, Singapore,
dated July 28th was read stating that cholera
seems to have been confined to the native coolie
population and never assumed epidemic
proportions.A report from the *Chong Ch' Fat* at Tokyo
dated July 28th was read stating that cholera
there had been 4,087 cases, and 2,165 deaths.MORTALITY STATISTICS.
For the week ended 20th July the death-rate
was 20.4 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with
17 during the corresponding week of last year.For the week ended 27th July the death-rate
was 19.3 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with
17.2 during the corresponding week of last
year.After a good deal of unimportant correspon-
dence and routine business had been put through,
the Board adjourned for a fortnight.

REVIEW.

A PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

"THE CURRENCY OF THE FAR EAST FROM THE
EARLIEST TIMES UP TO THE PRESENT DAY."
By I. H. STEWART LOCKHART, F.R.G.S.,
M.R.A.S., &c., &c.We have been favoured with a copy of this
work printed and published by Messrs. Noronha
& Co., the Local Government Printers, and
hasten to commend it to such of our readers as
have collections of coins, or who are in any way
interested in the numismatics of the East whether
as students of history or otherwise. The work is
issued in two volumes, one of 223 pages of text
& the other of 204 pages of drawings of the coins
and medals described in the first volume, and we
congratulate Messrs. Noronha & Co. on the
manner in which the work has been turned out.
It does them very great credit. These volumes
are only the first instalment of a larger work
and contain a very full and detailed description
of a collection of Chinese, Annamese,
Japanese and Korean coins, of coins used
as amulets and of Chinese Government
Bank Notes and notes of private banks, made
by the late Commissioner of Customs at
Shanghai, Mr. G. B. Glover, and now in the
possession of his widow. Mr. Lockhart promises
us at an early date a companion volume to the
two now published, to contain a history of the
currency of the Far East (China, Japan, Korea
and Annam) with a chronological index and
guide to the inscriptions on the coins of these
countries. We hope that Mr. Lockhart will be
able to let us have this additional volume very
speedily. His close and careful study of the
2,000 coins forming the Glover Collection, and
of the long list of authorities consulted by him
in the preparation of the present work, has
peculiarly fitted him for the task and given him
practical knowledge of the subject of the utmost
value for his purpose.Mr. Glover's collection consists of nearly 2,000
pieces of which 1,241 are Chinese; 165 are
Annamese; 29 Japanese; 145 Korean and 288
are coin-shaped amulets and charms. Of the
Chinese coins there are specimens dating
from about 770 B.C. and representing almost
every dynasty. Of peculiar value are coins issued
by descendants of the Ming Emperors after the
dynasty had ceased to exist, coins put in circulation
by rebel chiefs who acquired power in
different parts of the empire after the fall of the
Ming, and coins issued by the Taping rebels
almost in our own day.A distinguished Chinese scholar resident in the
colony has promised us a detailed review of Mr.
Lockhart's work from a critical standpoint, and
we close our preliminary notice here by stating
simply that the work is on sale at the office of
Messrs. Noronha & Co., Zetland Street, the price is \$7.50
per copy complete, and that extra copies of the
second volume, or book of plates, can be secured
at \$2.00 each. The volume is of considerable
value by itself; it is a unique specimen of
Chinese engraving of the highest class and as
such is, irrespective of other considerations, well
worth the price charged for it.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE FAR EAST.

From time to time attention has been drawn
in these columns to the advances made in
the East in the matter of shipbuilding,
marine engineering, and dock accommodation,
and we have pointed with pride
to the achievements of the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Company in this connection.
We have not been unmindful of the wonder-
ful development of the shipbuilding industry in
Japan and the growth of this important industry
in the Straits Settlements. The latter has a
good deal to be proud of but has
not yet achieved as much in the line
of building steel vessels as has Hongkong,
although we note by our Singapore
exchanges of the 23rd ultimo that they claim
to have launched from Messrs. Riley Hargreaves
& Co.'s yards "the first steel steamer of any
large dimensions that has been turned out of the
many shipbuilding yards in the Far East." As
a matter of fact Japan has turned some very
large vessels, and as far back as 1887 the Hong-
kong and Whampoa Dock Company built a
steel twin-screw gunboat, the *Mahut Rajah*,
which measured—175ft. by 23.5 ft. by 14.3 ft.
was of 472 tons and steamed 12½ knots per hour,
whereas the *Ban Fo Soon*, about which the
Straits Times crows, is only 170 ft. long by 26
beam by 20 ft. 5 ins. depth of hold; tonnage
340; speed 10 knots. Strictly speaking our
Straits contemporary may be right for its
allegations refer to a merchant steamer and
not to a man-of-war, though arguments based on
that fact would partake of the nature of
"splitting hairs" with a vengeance. But any
way we have no desire to throw cold water on
our enterprising friends of the "alter colony"
and therefore produce from the *Straits Times*
its report, slightly abridged, of the
LAUNCH OF THE "BAN FO SOON."

This morning (2

only to those immediately concerned, but to the colony. Looking at the first result, in the shape of the good ship *Ban Fo Soon*, Messrs. Riley Hargreaves & Co. deserve a large measure of praise for the success which they have achieved. As was pointed out in the happy little function which pleasantly closed the ceremony of launching, the new steamer is what is known among the engineering fraternity as "a good honest job." That, being interpreted, means that all the best workmanship and materials have been put into the *Ban Fo Soon*; and, as she lay on the stocks before taking to her natural element, one could see on a close examination that the finish and workmanship were of excellent and substantial order. The firm has already in hand another order for a steel steamer of a thousand tons register, and her keel is to be laid immediately. So long as Messrs. Riley Hargreaves & Co. can turn out steamships at a price below that at which home builders can do (looking of course also at the run out and the expense consequent thereon) Singapore must always secure local patronage. Everything being in readiness Mrs. Jackson Millar gracefully broke a bottle of champagne over the stem and immediately afterwards the *Ban Fo Soon* slid into the water. She went into the water like a duck taking to the water. There was not a hitch of any kind. The *Ban Fo Soon's* principal dimensions are: length 170 ft., beam 26 ft., depth 15 ft. 6 in.; tonnage 370 tons; twin screws driven by two sets of triple expansion engines; steam will be taken from a boiler at a pressure of 160 lbs. to the sq. in., and she will have a speed of ten knots. She is owned by Mr. Lam Ah Sun. The new ship about to have her keel laid now is to be of 1,000 tons A.I. special survey at Lloyd's; 195 ft. long, 20 ft. beam, 16 ft. deep, 17 knots speed; to be built for Mr. Ang Lim Tye.

LEGAL NOTINGS.

BILL OF EXCHANGE GIVEN FOR RENT—Distress—Suspension of right of Where a tenant gave landlord a bill of exchange for rent due—Held, that it was evidence to go to the jury of an agreement by the landlord to suspend his right of distress during the currency of the bill. Palmer v. Bramley, June 18.

LIBEL—DEFAMATION—Absolute privilege—Communication made by officer of State in course of official duty. The plaintiff having brought an action of libel in respect of a communication made by the Secretary of State in Council for India to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary in order to enable the latter to answer a question asked in the House of Commons with regard to the treatment of the plaintiff, an officer in the Army, by the military authorities—Held, that, as the statement complained of was one made by an officer of State to his subordinate in the course of his official duty, it was absolutely privileged, and the action could not possibly be maintained; and therefore that the action should be dismissed as vexatious. Chatterton v. Secretary of State in Council, June 18th, C.A. (Lord Esher, Kay L.J., and A.L. Smith, L.J.)

LIMITATIONS, STATE OF—Concealed fraud—Partnership accounts. Two brothers, J. and G., carried on partnership with their father from 1870 to 1885, when the father died. J. and G. continued to carry on the business in partnership till 1893, when J. died. G. alleged that he had recently discovered that during the father's life J. had fraudulently abstracted from the partnership funds and had concealed the fraud from his partners, and claimed to take the accounts of the partnership from 1870. Wright, J. held that the Statute of Limitations was a good defence to the claim, and that its operation was not avoided by the fact that there was concealed fraud, because if fraud might have been discovered by G. at any time he had used due precaution. But held, by the Court of Appeal, that, having regard to the fiduciary relation of the partners to one another, the Statute of Limitations was no defence to the claim. *Beljemann v. Beljemann*, June 14th, C.A. (Lindley, Lopes, and Rhy L.J.)

SHIP—CHARTER-PARTY—Delivery of spars and poles. A charter-party for the carriage of spars and poles from a port in Norway to London provided that the cargo should be discharged in the Surrey Commercial Dock, the discharging to take place on eight days—the cargo to be taken from alongside the ship at merchant's risk and expense—the ship to discharge over the side in the river or dock lighter or otherwise if required by consignee—Held, that the master and crew of the ship were not bound, under the charter-party, to get the spars and poles outside the ship and into the lighter; that when they had brought the spars or poles within reach of the consignees men in the lighter, it was the duty of the latter to take part in the joint operation of discharging and receiving the goods, and that the consignees were liable to pay demurrage for delay caused by reason of the men in the lighter being too few to enable the discharge to be completed within the time specified. *Petersen v. Freebody & Co.*, June 15, C.A. (Lord Esher, M.R., Kay, L.J., and A.L. Smith, L.J.)

A somewhat sensational incident occurred in the Crown Court at the recent Chester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Lawrence. An old man was indicted for attempting to commit suicide, and by the advice of counsel pleaded guilty. The prisoner's career had been blameless until, owing to private misfortune, he committed the offence for which he was tried, and he had the feeling inhabitants of his native town, including the vicar of the parish, were all present ready to give him a character. While the prisoner's counsel was addressing the judge he transpired, from the casual remarks of his Lordship, that on the calendar supplied to him there were noted up against the prisoner a series of previous convictions including one of penal servitude. The thing was a blunder, which by no means exaggerated the offence for which he was tried, and he would have assumed they existed on the principle that the police authorities do not as a rule err.

PRACTICE—APPEAL—Trial by Judge without a jury—Duty of Court of Appeal. Where a case is tried by a Judge without a jury, and it goes to the Court of Appeal, a presumption arises that the decision of the Judge is right, which presumption must be displaced by the appellant. If he satisfactorily makes out that the Judge is wrong, then, in as much as the appeal is in nature of a rehearing, it should be reversed; but if the case is left in doubt, it is clearly the duty of the Court of Appeal not to disturb the decision of the Court below. (*per Lopes, L.J.*)

SHIP—CHARTER-PARTY—Discharge of cargo—Duty of Master and of Consignee—Diminution—The plaintiff sued the defendant

to recover a sum for the demurrage for the detention of a vessel called the *Magdalene*, under a charter-party. The vessel was chartered to carry a part cargo of spars and poles from a port in Norway to London, to be there delivered as per bills of lading on being paid freight. The charter-party provided as follows: "The discharging to take place in eight days, or quicker if possible; receiver of cargo to have option of keeping the vessel five running days on demurrage, at the rate of 4d. per register ton per day, and pro rata for any part of the last of such days, payable day by day. The cargo to be brought to and taken from alongside the ship at merchant's risk and expense; ship to receive and deliver the cargo with such despatch that unnecessary delay can be avoided. To discharge on the side in the river or dock lighter or otherwise if required by consignee. The usual custom of the wood trade of each port to be observed by each party in cases where not specially expressed." The unloading exceeded the number of eight days by nine days, and demurrage was claimed for nine days. The question was whether the eight days were exceeded by the fault of the charterer or not. The poles and spars were delivered into lighters, and, owing to there not being sufficient men on the lighter, some of the crew of the vessel assisted in receiving the cargo into the lighters. At the trial before Kennedy, J., without a jury, the learned judge held, that the delay was owing to the charterer not being able to receive the cargo as fast as the vessel could deliver, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. The defendants appealed. Held (dismissing the appeal), that the master and crew were only bound to bring the poles and spars within reach of the men of the lighters, and that it was then the duty of the lighters, and that the delay being caused by there being too few men in the lighters, the consignees were liable to pay demurrage.

Petersen v. Freebody and Co., Cons. of App. Lord Esher, M.R., Kay and Smith, L.J., June 15—Consolidated for the appellants, Joseph Walton, Q.C., and Mr. Scrutton; for the respondents, A. Robson, Q.C., and Mr. Carver. Solicitors for the appellants, Trinder and Capron; for the respondents, Stokes, Saunders, and Stokes.—*Law Times Journal*

THE WATANA MINES.

A good deal has appeared in the French papers on the subject of the Watana mines in Siam, and the action of the promoter in selling his founders' shares last year. It appears M. Henri Jacob, when the company was constituted, received 175,000 in cash and 60 per cent. of the net profits, which were represented by 50,000 shares of 1 franc each. The share capital was 1,700,000, in 7,000 shares of 1 franc each, of which 3,500 were issued as fully paid to M. Jacob and 3,500 offered to the public for cash. The profits would thus have worked out this way, supposing they had amounted to 1,000,000—1,600,000 for the founders' shares and 18,571 for the shares given to M. Jacob, the balance being for those who provided the cash. After some judicious statements, as to the finds of gold (said to be in the Shaw reef 13 kilog, 300 grammes per ton, and in another instance 5 to 6 kilog per ton) the founders' shares were launched last September, and quickly ran up to no less than 900 per share. This showed a capital valued at 45 millions of francs, whilst the subscribed capital was only 1,750,000, of which 1,750,000 had been paid to M. Jacob. The latest official reports do not seem to bear out the earlier statements as to the work at the mine and its results. In commenting on this the *Economiste Européen* does not question what may be the wealth of the Watana mine, but it says that "if all gold mines constituted as French companies are to be launched as this has been, the French market had better confine itself to copper, or even lead mines."

The above para we take from the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which has evidently condensed the information from French papers. The figures are quite correct, but the conclusions are entirely wrong. "The profits would thus have worked out this way supposing they had amounted to 1,000,000 francs," is calculated to mislead the public. About 35 per cent. of the net profits would have gone to those persons who provided the money (the back of 400,000 shares). Of the 45 per cent. left the founders' shares would have received 60 per cent. and the rest would have gone to the shareholders. It was, however, never intended to work the gold mine with 375,000 francs. It was only intended to expend this sum in the careful exploration and examination of the mine. The company has now started with a capital of 2,000,000 francs, which has been originally subscribed by the French bankers who originally started the company, thus showing their absolute faith in the Watana mines. The number of founders' shares remains unchanged; and these shares were sold in the beginning at their supposed value *vis* 200 francs. That speculation set their value up to 900 francs. But only a limited number of transactions took place at this figure. The price is now a little more than 200 francs, which by no means exaggerated the value of the shares. The company has been taking into consideration the numerous finds made by Mr. J. M. Bai; and the specimens taken home by that experienced engineer will probably average a like, or even better, result to those magnificent specimens secured by Messrs. Shaw and Weiss from the "Shaw reef." Of course the whole vein or reef is not of the same richness. But taking even the lowest estimates—10 to 45 grammes per ton—the Watana mine is to be considered exceedingly rich.

There are, continues the Bangkok paper, some 250 coolies working at the mine, though progress in the hard quartz is exceedingly slow. The health of European and native workmen is excellent; and the only difficulty and the great drawback is the want of good communication with Bangkok. And since no assistance need be expected from the Siamese government in this respect a part of the capital will be expended in road-making. There are several of the Paris papers inclined to treat the Watana venture somewhat sceptically, and this feeling may perhaps be better understood when it is stated that the usual financial firms and brokers are being kept severely at arm's length, and the capital of the venture confined to a few solid and influential persons, who have every confidence in the value of the mine they have in hand.

TOBACCO COMPANIES.

NEW LONDON BORNEO TOBACCO CO.

The third yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the offices of the company, 101, Leadenhall-street, on 27th June. The Hon. Charles Hedley Stuart, presided. The secretary (Mr. A. Fulcher) having read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I do not suppose you will wish to have the report read to you, and I shall, therefore, with your permission, take it as read. As regards the accounts, I do not know whether you are thoroughly up to the mark in the same form as last year, so that those who took an interest in them could compare. As you see, the chief point in the accounts is that the proceeds of the crop after paying expenses in Borneo and our expenses, comes to £19,362, instead of £11,463, or practically £8,000 better than the previous year. The profit on sales of cigars, I am sorry to say, is smaller. We have not, however, tried to press this sale. I am very glad to find that a syndicate has taken up the question of selling Borneo tobacco, and it has started a depot in Bishopsgate-street where the public can purchase Borneo cigars. This will doubtless tend to force up the sale of our tobacco and answer our purpose rather better than us going into a separate business for the manufacture and sale of cigars. As regards the expenses, you will not see much difference between this year and last. We are really in a better financial position. We have not had to borrow as much money as we did last year, or the year before, and I am glad to say that this year up to the present moment we have had no need to borrow any money at all. We have, moreover, been able to make a substantial addition to our reserve fund, which now stands at £2,710 in place of £1,335, which it stood at last year. Even now it is not quite so large as I should like to see it, but, as you all know, we are bound by our Articles of Association to put 10 per cent. to reserve and practically to divide the rest. The directors have been asked why they do not publish at once the prices which the tobacco has realized when a sale has taken place. We have considered this. The truth is this—that our tobacco sells at extremely varying prices, and if we publish a very high price or very low price you might think that the whole of the tobacco was going to be sold at those prices, and so get a very erroneous impression. We, therefore, think we should only be misleading our shareholders by publishing our prices. Tobacco growing is extraordinarily varying in its results. Just four or five days drought makes a great difference in the quality of the tobacco. This year, so far, the prices for our tobacco have not been quite so good, as you see they were last year. As regards the prices during the rest of the year I will not attempt to prophesy; still, if we get £1.10 all round we shall have a very satisfactory year. Of course the 1891 crop is considerably larger than last year and larger than the report perhaps gives you a proper idea of, because the sales are much heavier than last year. I think, on the whole, the crop will average 10 per cent. more than last year. As regards the 1895 crop we intend to plant 850 fields, which is some 75 fields more than last year. A telegram we have received from our administrator stated that on all four estates they would be ready to commence planting in the middle of June, which I consider is the very best time. The only unsatisfactory feature is the continued sickness amongst the Chinese coolies. We have sent out a capable doctor who has arrived there by this time, and the directors are determined to do all in their power to try and lessen this sickness as far as possible. You will remember I told you in my report that we have not got the whole of the land which we have a right to under our agreement with the British North Borneo Company and I had asked our head manager to go and see the different parts of the country to find out what suitable land Mr. Kamerman went over a large portion of the west coast, and after a great deal of trouble he selected a piece of land which he considered very suitable for our purpose. Moreover, the British North Borneo Company, it is said, intend to make a road from this point to Darvel Bay, and if they do it will greatly increase the value of the land if we decide permanently to take it. At present we are only going to take it on trial for a couple of years to see if we can grow good tobacco there. If we find that good tobacco can be grown it will then be a question for the company to consider whether it will extend its own operations, or whether it will form a subsidiary company. The extent of the land was about 8,000 acres. The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the directors' report and accounts for the year 1894, and the payment of the dividend as recommended therein.

After some further discussion of a desultory character the Chairman put the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, and it was carried unanimously.

BRITISH DELI AND LANGKAT TOBACCO CO.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the company was held at the offices of the company on 27th June, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the company. The directors, however, had previously given notice that the meeting would be formally adjourned till October 24th, 1895, in order to enable them to state definitely the results of the sale of the 1894 crop, and the total yield of the 1895 crop, which by that time would be known.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, we have called you together this year for a merely formal meeting, in order to comply with the Articles of Association, which oblige us to call this meeting not later than June 30th of each year. Now this is a most inconvenient date for a tobacco company, as we cannot state the results of the sale of the crop of the year, and the coming season is likely to be. But although called for a mere legal formality, I will give you a few brief particulars of the present position of our property. The crop of 1894 was gathered from 1,200 fields, which have yielded 6,000 bales, of which we have sold to date 2,165 bales, and we trust that the remainder of the crop will have been sold when we meet you next, in October. The 2,165 bales sold have netted for us £46,500, and as this is considerably less than one-third of the whole crop, the remainder is sold at the same rate we shall have very handsome profits indeed at our disposal. But we do not expect anything like the same average prices for the remainder, but we look for highly remunerative prices, which will enable us to wipe off the deficit we commenced the year with, will put us in a position to pay off all arrears due on the preference shares, and possibly pay a small interim dividend on the ordinary shares. The profit on the crop of 1893, which we estimated would be less than £5,000, has resulted in a surplus balance of over £39,000. The crop of 1895, recently planted, comprises an area under cultivation of 1,521 fields. Although there has been an excessive rainfall and some storms, which have caused some damage on two of the estates, the reports are generally very favourable, and a total yield of eight piculs per field, or 8,000 bales, is expected at a cost of £20,000, and as it has received great and expert care at every stage, the quality is certain to be at least equal to that

we are now selling. For the crop of 1896 we have authorized Mr. Richelmann, our most efficient head administrator, to incense cultivated area by 200 or 300 fields, if he thinks he can carry such an extension out, and deems it desirable to do so. I may add that the crop of 1894, which is now selling so well, cost to raise £69,000, against £68,753 for the wretchedly inferior crop of the previous year, and the quantity of which was only 5,300 bales. Mr. Richelmann thinks that the expenditure on the 1894 crop is still too heavy, and believes that he will be able to carry out further considerable economies in the future. I have only now to add that Mr. Richelmann has more than borne out all the expectations which I and my colleagues formed of him when we appointed him to the post of looking after your interests in Sumatra. He has had a most difficult and distasteful task in reorganising the work of the company on a sound footing, and the best testimonials of the proprietors are due to him for his successful exertions. I now beg to propose formally that the annual ordinary general meeting be and is hereby adjourned till Thursday, October 24th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. I may add that at that meeting the Board will propose a change in the Articles of Association, enabling us to hold the annual meeting of the company in October or November, without going through the formality of these adjournments. Mr. Mowat in seconding the motion said that he was sure that it would be very satisfactory to those who were present to learn that the company had now turned the corner, and he hoped that what the Chairman had put before the meeting would be realized. With regard to what the Chairman had said about the management, he thought that would be heartily endorsed by every member of the Board.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was adopted *unanimously*.

THE STIRRING OF CHINA.

China moves slowly, but still she moves. The heaven is working in her. The disgrace of her defeat by the Japanese, the manner of that defeat as much as the fact is stirring the younger men and those of clearer sight. The old fossils, Presidents of Boards at Peking and Viceeroys, have merely turned over and gone to sleep again on the other side; there would be little hope for China if they were like the three Viceeroys, Li Hung-chang, Li Kuan-yi, and Wang Wen-shao, who, we hear now, have come to Shanghai. Taotai's aid and by offering to become bondmen for his good conduct, have saved him from last punishment. Happily there are men like Chang Chih-tung whose sight is not naturally or wilfully obscured, and they understand that the old order must change, giving place to new, if China is to be saved from partition. We learn from Peking that two of the Censors have memorialised the Throne, recommending a radical change in the Examinations throughout the Empire, and pointing out that mathematics must be made a *studium* among the qualifications for official life. The old system the selecting men for official employment is pointed out as being one of the chief causes of China's debasement, another being the wide gulf that exists in popular estimation between civil and military officials. "You don't use good iron to make nails," says the Chinese proverb, "and you don't use good men to make soldiers." The Confucian, like James Russell Lowell's Christ, goes against "war and pillage," and believes that empires are not the best way of a salt. In Europe we have changed all this, and made the military profession most honorable. The Chinese Emperor turns a furrow every year with his own hands to show that he is proud to be known as the patron of agriculture; the European Emperor is most highly thought of who looks and does best at the head of his army. The contempt for the soldier in China has been so deep, and universal that none but low and undisciplined people care to enlist; these Censors point out that if it is made compulsory for a military officer to be an educated man, so that he may be fitted to be an equal of the civil officer of the same grade, the higher classes and old families will not be so ready to send their sons into the army. These Censors also advise the Emperor to send at least a thousand young men of good family and education to Western countries to study for the various professions, and to open schools in every city in the empire, and to employ foreigners or foreign-educated people to be teachers. In this way, they say, the leaves of reform will work effectively, and the next generation will be a new and better China, which will be again closely united by the ways whose construction must be proceeded with at once. We may remark incidentally that the scarcity of Chinese with even a smattering of foreign science is shown by the fact that the Chinese Telegraph Administration, which has some three hundred stations open, has the greatest difficulty in finding operators to man them. At present, the Censors add, they only propose that a elementary knowledge of science should be required for public examinations, but as the people become gradually more enlightened, the subjects given will become more difficult, until gradually the new *rigime* supersedes the old entirely. Unless this be sanctioned by the Emperor and put promptly into practice, China, the memorialists go on to say, can never hope to maintain her place in contact with the West, for the strength of the Empire is the common people. They touch also on the progress of Japan and her many difficulties, and the Emperor is told that the conservation demands that the Emperor, China follow in Japan's footsteps. The Emperor, it is stated, has retained this memorialist's careful discussion with his Ministers, and is therefore not yet been given to the *Peking Gazette* for publication.

In an article in the last issue of the *St. John's Echo*, not very aptly headed "New Wine in Old Bottles," similar views are advanced, and indeed, we may safely take it that these are the views of young China throughout the empire, wherever Chinese have been pushed off by awedling foreigners. China is being haunted by the whole of the world, and the writer, and therefore the whole of the world, must reach their level by adopting their civilisation. "Even the Marquis de Tsiang and Tso, the first introducers of the new received Western arts, had the same opinion. They declared that not because they were fond of Western practices had they introduced them, but that they were forced to accept them by circumstances," and the state into which China had fallen. And the writer goes on to show that it is only by the wholesale adoption of Western civilisation that China can be remodelled.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that both the *Huajao* and *Shanghai*, which while they try to lead public opinion must also do a certain extent follow it, have been doing good work for the cause of reform, by publishing a number of leading articles, showing the fallacy of the present system of literary examinations, which depend on a knowledge of men of the world to become magistrates and rulers, because they happen to be able to write a beautiful hand or compose an elegant essay! The times have changed since this knowledge was so sufficient, if it ever was; China has been ruled for centuries by thousands of years, but she has no presidents in stock that will meet the present crisis. The reason why Confucius became great among men, say these leader-writers, was that

he knew how to make things conform to the times and always counselled that maxim. It is not, then, contrary to the precepts of the Great Sage to advocate a change in the system of examinations; it is what he would do if he were alive now. While he sighed for the simplicity of the past, he had in him the soul of a reformer. "The good, easy people of the villages," he said, "the gentry and *Huajao* of his day, are the thieves of virtue."—*N.C. Daily News*.

SEMI-ANNUAL RETURNS OF JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE.

In spite of the war, Japan's foreign trade for the first half of the present year shows a marked increase over the corresponding period of last year, as may be seen from the following table:—

MERCHANDISE.		First Half, 1895.	First Half, 1894.
Exports	¥5,444,550	¥5,103,857	¥5,618,449
Imports	¥6,027,075	¥5,618,449	¥5,618,449
Total	¥11,471,625	¥10,722,306	¥11,236,898

EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.		First Half, 1895.	First Half, 1894.
Exports	¥5,444,550	¥5,103,857	¥5,618,449
Imports	¥6,027,075	¥5,618,449	¥5,618,449
Difference	¥15,290,634	¥798,747	¥798,747

Thus, compared with the first six months of last year, there has been, this year, an increase of 9,340,702 yen in exports, and of 4,378,520 yen in imports, or an aggregate expansion of 13,719,222 yen. Another noteworthy feature is that the excess of imports over exports, which was 5,444,504 yen in the first half of 1894, has decreased this year to 1,529,634 yen. As to specie, the extraordinary excess of export over imports for this year is explained by the purchase of war material from abroad. The following tables show the comparative figures for the principal articles of export and import during the first six months of 1894 and 1895:—

Exports.			
First Half, 1895.		First Half, 1894.	
Quantity.	Value. Yen.	Quantity.	Value. Yen.
Silk (catties) ..	1,458,504	5,034,054	4,744,733
Silk and Waste Silk (catties) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Silk (catties) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Tea (catties) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool, wrought & unwrought (cats.)	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
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Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
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Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
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Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
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Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	1,458,504
Wool (cats.) ..	1,458,504	1,458,504	

Total		36,441,959	50,107,857
		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Yen.
Silk (catties)	96,410.....	1,193,777	1,193,777
Silk and Waste Silk (catties)	5,608.....	87,600	87,600
Wool (catties)	3,438,872.....	18,635	18,635
Wool, wrought and unwrought	1,816,957.....	402,846	402,846
Wool (tons)	58.....	8,760	8,760
Wool (tons)	153,913.....	5,797,784	5,797,784
Wool (pounds)	79,534.....	586,140	586,140
Wool (pounds)	631,000.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wool (pounds)	9,167,997.....	61,888	61,888
Wool (pounds)	4,136,100.....	4,136,100	4,136,100
Articles
Total	50,107,857

Imports.			
First Half, 1895.		First Half, 1894.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1,458,504	¥1,458,504	1,458,500	1,458,500
1,458,504	¥1,458,504	1,458,500	¥1,458,500
1,458,504	¥1,458,504	1,458,500	¥1,458,500
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1,458,504	¥1,458,504	1,458,500	¥1,458,

Difference.		Value.
Quantity.		Yen.
1,458,504	¥1,458,504	1,458,504
1,458,504	¥1,458,504	1,458,504
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The *Jiji Shimbun*, from which these figures are quoted by the *Japan Mail*, thinks that the present rate of the total foreign trade of the country for this year will reach 30 or 35 million yen. Last year, the total for the first six months was 106,751,306 yen, and that for the latter six months, 123,955,735 yen, amounting altogether to more than 230 million yen. Taking into consideration the prosperous condition of the silk trade and the general revival of business in the country, our contemporary believes that the above mentioned aggregate sum will be probably attained.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10th. A Bulgarian deputation has arrived here to lay a wreath on the tomb of the late Czar. M. Leobenoff received the deputation most cordially, and said that the restoration of regular relations with Russia rested with the Bulgarian people.

ROME, July 10th. There was a renewal of the attack by the Opposition in the Chamber to-day on Count Crispien's exceptional decree. After an eloquent speech by Count Crispien, the Chamber passed a Vote of Confidence, and approved of the decrees by a large majority.

LONDON, July 11th. The Russian Pamirs Commission expects to reach Sarikol on the 15th, and will there meet General Gerasimov and party. The match between Gentlemen and Players resulted in a victory for the latter by 23 runs. Dr. Grace contributed 118 runs to the Gentlemen's score. The match between Yorkshire and Derbyshire concluded yesterday, the former winning by 175 runs. Warwick beat Leicester by an innings and nine runs. The match between Sussex and Hampshire was drawn.

July 12th. Lord Charles Beresford is severely criticised for persisting in contesting the seat for Central Birmingham against a Unionist candidate. General Sir Roberts Butler has been appointed to a Colony in the 60th Rifles.

July 14th. France and China have come to an agreement respecting the boundary between Tonquin and China. The latter cedes to France, Meng and Kiato. By this means the territories of France and China are contiguous from the Mekong to Luohai, and France gets a vague strip which is supposed to form a part of the Shan States, and to be, in part or whole, included in the territory which was to have formed a part of the Buffer State. This renders the labours of the Buffer State Commission useless.

PARIS, July 14th. The Chamber has rejected the motion of M. Goblet, asking for the separation of Church and State.

The Chamber has separated for the summer vacation. The National festival of the 14th has been celebrated throughout the country with much enthusiasm. The Crown Prince of Siam has arrived in Paris.

CAIRO, July 15th. The Khedive has gone to Constantinople on a visit to the Sultan.

ALLAHABAD, July 15th. Major-General Gerard's party connected with the Pamir Commission is believed to have safely crossed the Hindu-Kush, and to be making progress towards Maro' to the north of Gilgit.

LONDON, July 15th. The death is announced of the Marquis of Exeter.

MR. E. P. MONCKTON, the unopposed Unionist candidate, was elected

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to 3rd August inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. TOMLIN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1895. [929]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th August:—

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. E. SANSON,
pro. Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
Hongkong Agency,
EMILE MAYER,
Manager.

For the BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED,
HONGKONG,
CHARTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1895. [1012]

INSURANCE HOLIDAY.

THE OFFICES of UNDERWRITERS' INSURANCE will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1895.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary,
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.

B. C. T. GRAY,
Acting Agent,
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.

W. H. RAY,
Secretary,
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LD.

SHEWAN & CO.,
Agents,
YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

GEORGE L. TOMLIN,
Acting Secretary,
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

WM. MACBEE,
Manager,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of August, next, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1895.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1895. [950]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, to the 10th day of August, next (both days inclusive) during which period no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1895. [951]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed, viz:—

"That the Capital of the Company be Reduced from \$1,000,000 divided into 20,000 Shares of \$50 each, to \$500,000, divided into 10,000 Shares of \$50 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepaid, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the Shares in the Company's Capital from \$50 to \$25 per Share."

Should the above Resolution be duly passed it will be submitted for confirmation at a Special Meeting of the Shareholders to be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1895.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1895. [1004]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1895.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1895. [1004]

Intimations.

FACTS, NOT ASSERTIONS.

A fat Soap greases the skin; an Alkali Soap makes it red and harsh.

WATKINS PEACH BLOSSOM SOAP is nothing but Soap; no fat or Alkali in it.

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 65, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE CLUB HOTEL,
5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL METROPOLE,
1, TSURUJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT, Experienced English-matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

C. T. BENNEY, Manager,
YOKOHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager,
TOKYO.

WANTED.

A LADY'S MAID willing to attend to a SICK LADY.
Apply to
K.
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1895. [994]

NOTICE.

MR. REGINALD ISBELL is prepared to give lessons in PIANO, ORGAN, SINGING and THEORY.

Mr. ISBELL has had several years' successful professional experience in England and the Australian Colonies and has made the Cultivation and Development of the Human Voice, a Special Study. Peak and Kowloon visited.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.
Evening Dances, Parties and Societies provided with Selected Music on REASONABLE TERMS. Arrangements for Lessons can be made by applying to—

Mr. REGINALD ISBELL,
c/o Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.,
Connaught House.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1895. [970]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARK'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scum.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations, and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clark's World-Famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

G. GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

The famous Physician prescribes Grimault's Matico as the most active and the most time-saving in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These capsules, unlike Compound Symples, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATIO INJECTION is used in recent, and MATIO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

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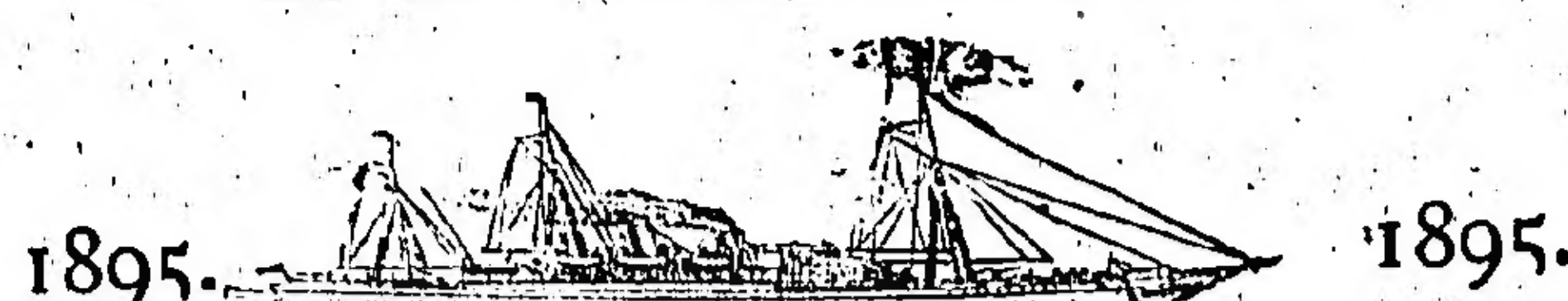
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1895.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 14th August.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 4th September.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 2nd October.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 10 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Paddis Street.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1895.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)... Thursday, 8th August, at Noon.

Gail (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)... Tuesday, 27th August, at Noon.

Belle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)... Saturday, 28th Sept., at Noon.

THE Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 8th August, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special Rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1895.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDNESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Service.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma... 2,540 | Tuesday... | Aug. 6.

Hankow... 3,594 | Tuesday... | Aug. 27.

S.S. ... 1,100 | Tuesday... | Sept. 17.

Victoria... 3,167 | Tuesday... | Oct. 8.

Tacoma... 2,540 | Tuesday... | Oct. 20.

Hankow... 3,594 | Tuesday... | Nov. 19.

* No Passengers carried by this sailing.

THE Steamship "TACOMA," Captain Crawford, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 6th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canada and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1895.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1895.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Chittagong... Thursday... 15th Aug.

Albion... Saturday... 14th Sept.

Albion... Tuesday... 15th Oct.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship "CHITTAGONG," will be despatched hence for PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on or about the 15th August.

Consular Invoice of Goods for United States Ports should be in QUADRUPPLICATE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1895. [924]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prussia... Monday... 19th Aug.

Oldenburg... Monday... 16th Sept.

Gera... Monday... 14th Oct.

Prinz Heinrich... Monday... 11th Nov.

Prussia... Monday... 9th Dec.

Sachsen... Monday... 6th Jan.

Gera... Monday... 3rd Feb.

ON MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1895, at 2 P.M. the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain Hoesemann, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on SATURDAY, the 17th August. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until Noon on MONDAY, the 19th August and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on SUNDAY, the 18th August. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 50 lbs. and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1895. [938]

Printed and Published by CHESNEY DUNCAN at No. 6, Paddis Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.